

Strictly Confidential

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FROM : 50/S/CS

SUBJECT: Establishment of contact to Dr. DURCANSKY.

Report

on the establishment of contact to Prof. Dr. Ferdinand DURCANSKY.

As per instructions establishment of contact was done on 28 Mai 1952 in Innsbruck.

All questions the org. is interested in were discussed in detail on 28 and 29 Mai 1952 during trips Innsbruck-Salzburg and Salzburg-Innsbruck. An additional talk took place on 2 June 1952 in Kematen near Innsbruck with Mrs. DURCANSKY who gave a good survey of the present financial position of Prof. D.

For an easier understanding the discussed questions are subdivided into the following items:

1.) Political questions:

- a) Co-operation of Slovak emigration with German partner.
- b) Co-operation with German IS
- c) Political conception of Dr. DURCANSKY
- d) What is anticipated from a co-operation on the intelligence sector.

2.) Technical questions:

- a) Personal position of Dr. D., family status, financial conditions, professional intentions,
- b) Possibilities of finding accommodations for the D. family until entry to Germany is fixed.

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1.) Political questions

a) Co-operation of Slovak emigration (SOV) with German partner.

Prof. D. is a realist^{ic} politician; both in his natural tendencies and following his political experiences. He has no utopical ideas with regard to his possibilities in Europe as well as the political development. His attitude towards the political partner is one of mutual esteem and unconditional honesty if the partner keeps to the same rules.

For him co-operation with the German partner is a matter of course because:

aa) The Slovak people are direct neighbours of the German cultural sphere

(Christian faith came into the country via the diocese Regensburg-

Passau) and its whole development was deeply influenced by German culture

(see also influence of HERDER's ideas on Slovakian nationalism),

bb) The Slovakian people needs a close economic co-operation with the German people if it wants to get rid of the Bolshevik grip,

cc) Between the Slovakian and German partner there are no tensions or hostilities so that also through their mentalities all conditions for a co-operation between the two peoples are favorable, and after all, the Slovakian people could not avoid co-operation with the German people even if it was not satisfied with this co-operation. Historical facts connect the two peoples by Providence.

dd) In its serious conflict with Bolshevism is also mentally dependent on the assistance from Western Europe, in particular from Germany. Dr. D. does not expect much from the Pan Slavistic ideas turning up in regular intervals especially in the Czech nation. The Slovakian people had made the worst experiences in this connection (Czechs, Poles, Russians!)

ee) From the historical development there are no causes for friction between the German and Slovakian peoples so that there are many natural favorable conditions for a satisfactory partnership.

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b) Co-operation with the German IS.

In accordance with the situation as indicated under a) Prof. DURCANSKY believes that his readiness for co-operation with the leading German IS-organization is a matter of course. No other partnership had to offer the same or similar chances to the Slovakian people. Only through the assistance from a strong and reliable ^{partner} the Slovakian people would get the necessary self-assurance in its fight against Bolshevism and in the fight for its life. It was understood that the Slovakian people would make sacrifices too. E.G. he, Prof. D., had a group of men who were ready to act as parachutists as soon as it was necessary and to prove by risking their lives that the fight for liberty and freedom was a matter of life and death for the whole people. On the IS- sector his group (SOV) had to offer the following possibilities:

- aa) to provide agents to be sent to Slovakia with positive intelligence commitments.
- bb) to provide net-personnel which through its qualification promised to do successful work in the operational area,
- cc) to provide specially qualified personnel which is in a position to contact and recruit rather difficult agents in Slovakia too.

Such co-operation would have to offer certain chances of political success for the SOV-group too. But he was sure that there would be such chances coming from the German partner. Whilst it was possible that later-on the Americans would be playing a more reserved role in Europe than to-day the German people would remain there as a potential neighbour in every respect. Finally he expected that the Germans would have a natural understanding for the Slovakian aspirations for national independence.

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c) The political conception of Dr. DUCANSKY.

The intense political activities of Dr. D. are chiefly directed at the liberation of the Slovakian people from the sphere of Bolshevik predominance, in second place also at the liberation from the Czech grip. The form of liberty will then be adapted to the state-political structure and atmosphere in Central-Europe. The decisive factor would be the equality of rights. This means: If a Central-European or All-European confederation is to be created the Slovaks will gladly join this confederation - also if thereby they would lose certain rights of sovereignty. However, if Central- resp. Western Europe should be composed of a system of national states then the Slovakian people could not give up the attributes of an independent state. A subordination of the Slovakian people to the Czechs would have to be avoided at all circumstances. Summary: Nothing but complete equality of rights!

d) What is expected from a co-operation on the intelligence sector.

With regard to co-operation on the intelligence sector Prof. D. chiefly hopes that Slovak radio transmissions can be arranged, the technical side of the question is of secondary importance to the Slovak partner. He also believed that the installation of a sufficiently strong short-wave transmitter working with official cover would be the best solution. In the present difficult situation in which no direct personal influence can be taken a successful fight against Bolshevik penetration in Slovakia would only be possible by effective radio-transmissions. He was rather doubtful as to whether or not radio FREE EUROPE was a success. He would be grateful for a chance of personal contact with influential German and Allied authorities as he was in a position to give extensive evidence for his doubts with regard to this transmitter.

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Prof. D. considers radio transmissions as his essential contribution in the propaganda battle against Bolshevism in Europe. This question will therefore be the focus in all future discussions. "ith regard to other possible assistance he will be grateful for any kind of help in his aspirations: issuance of publications, periodicals, procurement of passport resp. visa, a motor car for the starting period in Germany, procurement of accommodations, assistance in finding a job for him in Germany providing him with sufficient means (lectures at a university or the like).

Dr. D. gave the following summary of his relationship to the SIDOR-group (SNRVZ) :

From a long, close co-operation he had a high esteem for the exponents of this group. It was therefore his intention to bring about an agreement in Germany with the SIDOR-exponent Prof. M. CERNAK. In his opinion the politically weak spot was the fact that the so-called "Czecho-Slovakian elements", still feeling bound to the Benes-conception were successfully trying to prevent an agreement among the Slovaks, they did not even stop from foul denunciations. When travelling to America he, D., had been called a "fascist", whilst to-day the same men were calling him a "friend of the Bolsheviks" in order to render his activities in Europe more difficult. Dr. D. added that the policy of the former Czecho-Slovakian ambassador in Paris, one of the leading personalities in the Czecho-Slovakian National Council in the US, Dr. Stephan OSUSKY, was typical in this connection. Upon instruction from his colleagues in the Czecho-Slovakian National Council, trained by BENES, OSUSKY had established contact to SIDOR merely with the aim to torpedo the aspirations for national independence of the Slovakian partner as well as the agreement between SIDOR and DURCANSKY.

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2.) Technical questions

a) The personal position of Dr. DURCANSKY.

Prof. DURCANSKY is married. He has two children of 11 and 13. His financial position is undoubtedly difficult: he has no money from home; his fortune brought along from Slovakia in 1945 (it consisted of valuable chemical products - D. was co-proprietor of a chemical factory in Waagtal) was requisitioned by the Allies. He has now started an action for damages through an Austrian lawyer. His money saved in the Argentine (also co-proprietor in a small firm) ^{was} mostly used up by the voyage and will only suffice for the first weeks or months of his stay in Europe. An essential point will therefore be assistance in finding a job in Germany, maybe he could hold lectures at a German university.

Further suggestions on this sector will be submitted.

b) Possibilities of finding accommodations in Austria (until transit to Germany is granted).

As per instructions it had been tried to find accommodations for the D.-family on 31. ^{May} and 1 June 1952 in Upper Austria and Salzburg: Two-room flat with all conveniences. However, it is difficult to find such a flat owing to the shortage of rooms in Austria. The job was made a little easier through the fact that in June the influx of travellers had not yet properly started.

From 3 projects (Mattsee, Traunkirchen and Strobl) the medium price level was selected. 2-room flat in Traunkirchen although there were certain difficulties in using the kitchen.

The expenses per day amount to:

bed per person	19.-	sh.
extra charge for travellers	1.-	"
Use of kitchen	10.-	"
	24.-	sh.

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20 days per 14 sh.	280.— 4 times	=	1.120.— Sh
20 " " 10 "	200.— once	=	200.— "
Total expenses			<u>1.320.— Sh</u>

Due to the fact that through the use of the kitchen the landlady loses one more room an additional amount of 260.— Sh. might be required.

It also appears to be advisable to assist Dr. D. in finding accommodations for the starting period in Germany.

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